

Waubay swelled to a population of 1,007 in 1925; currently, about 625 South Dakotans live in the town. By the early 1900s, the community boasted a general store, a lumber yard, a corner drug store, a livery barn, a railroad depot, several coal sheds, the Waubay Clipper, The Advocate, a power company, several banks, a creamery, several grain elevators, a school, and many stores.

In May of 1890, the Waubay Clipper, owned by Charles W. Stafford and his son, published the paper's first issue. It was the only newspaper in town for two decades, until The Advocate began under the direction of Major Maynard in 1910. However, in December 1917, the Clipper purchased The Advocate and merged the two, again returning the Clipper's status as Waubay's sole news publication. Despite management turnover over the years, Waubay residents still rely on the Clipper for quality and accurate reporting on local events 115 years later.

Prior to 1910, most Waubay residents lacked the convenience of electricity. However, in 1884, officials partitioned the town into wards, which Roy Thompson used to his advantage in 1900 when he devised a lighting system utilizing windmill power. In 1910, Dr. Park Jenkins, a prominent Waubay resident, established an electricity plant in back of the Yellowstone Garage. Although the plant was quite successful during the early portion of the 20th century, the Ottertail Power Company ultimately became the primary service provider for Waubay, and still maintains that role to this day.

Waubay was home to South Dakota's State Board of Health in the early 1900s. Headed by Dr. Park Jenkins, who in 1913 was appointed Board Superintendent, the office employed 22 people at its peak. The board moved to Pierre, SD in 1933.

Today, Waubay is a multicultural community that includes many residents of Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate, as well as those of European descent. It is also home to Waubay National Wildlife Refuge, managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Waubay's location near several area lakes makes it a prime location for fishermen. Blue Dog State Fish Hatchery is just one mile north of Waubay, producing walleyes, northerns, perch, bass, bluegills, crappies, and trout.

In the twelve and a half decades since its founding, Waubay's innovative and resourceful residents have proven their ability to thrive as a community. It is with great pleasure that I share with my colleagues the admirable, pioneer spirit still present in these wonderful South Dakotans, as they celebrate Waubay's 125th anniversary on July 2, 2005.●

#### HONORING THE CITY OF EGAN, SOUTH DAKOTA

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, today I wish to honor and publicly recognize the town of Egan, South Dakota as it

celebrates its 125th anniversary on July 4, 2005. It is at this time that I would like to draw to my colleagues' attention the achievements and history of this charming town on the prairie. Egan stands as an enduring tribute to all those who had the courage to pursue their greatest dreams on the plains of South Dakota.

Egan is a small community nestled amongst the fertile farmland of southeastern South Dakota. It was founded in 1880 to service the Milwaukee Railroad as it made its way west through Dakota Territory. The town was first incorporated by Joe Enoe, Alfred Brown, and John Hobart. Rectangular in shape, Egan grew quickly and soon included seven square miles of Moody County, thereby encompassing a new mill on the Big Sioux River and the small village of Roscoe—which was, by the way, a different community than the Roscoe, SD that exists in Edmunds County today.

Roscoe had been started four years earlier, in 1876, when Decatur D. Bidwell chose the spot on the Big Sioux River for his new mill. Roscoe also served as a stopping point for the numerous travelers who used a nearby river crossing, one of the best fords for many miles. Soon the town of Roscoe boasted two restaurants, a store, a saloon, a newspaper, and the first courthouse in Moody County. However, due to Egan's increasing growth and popularity, in addition to the railroad's new sturdy and reliable bridges that phased out Roscoe's river crossing, all that remains of the pioneer village of Roscoe is a small pasture scattered with pieces of millstone.

The Baptist and Methodist Episcopal churches were the first to be built in the town of Egan. These two churches were constructed by all members of the community, regardless of faith or profession, in response to a promise made by Mr. Egan, the prominent railroad official for whom the city is named. Mr. Egan promised a church bell to the first church with a belfry equipped to receive it. The Baptist Church was the first completed, and therefore received the much-desired bell. While the bell now hangs in the tower of the Methodist Church, it is still used to call worshippers to services every Sunday morning.

Egan experienced a great deal of economic prosperity in the early twentieth century. In 1904, Egan boasted nearly seven hundred people and more than fifty prosperous business enterprises. These included a state bank, three hotels, two hardware stores, an implement house, four grain elevators, six general stores, a flourishing mill, two lumber yards, two doctors, a newspaper, a furniture store, and an opera house.

The curtailment of the railroad, better roads providing alternate routes that sidestepped Egan, and the rise of more modern methods of transportation fostered travel to larger towns in the state, thus making it more dif-

ficult for businesses in Egan to draw in customers. Nevertheless, technology and progress can never undermine the firm resolve and remarkable work ethic that is characteristic of the great people of this country's heartland. The vision of those individuals who had the courage to make a home for themselves on the plains of the Dakotas serves as inspiration to all those who believe in the honest pursuit of their dreams. On July 4, 2005, the 257 proud residents of Egan will celebrate their vibrant history and the legacy of the pioneer spirit with the 125th anniversary of the city's founding.●

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams: one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### REPORT OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE RISK OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION CRE- ATED BY THE ACCUMULATION OF WEAPONS-USABLE FISSION MATERIAL IN THE TERRITORY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION— PM-13

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the accumulation of a large volume of weapons-usable fission material in the territory of the Russian Federation is to continue beyond June 21, 2005. The most recent notice continuing this emergency was published in the *Federal Register* on June 18, 2004 (69 FR 34047).

It remains a major national security goal of the United States to ensure